

Douglas VanOsdell Research Triangle Institute

Stakeholders Advisory Committee Meeting
March 13, 2002



ETV for Mobile Sources

Overview



- Scope
- ETV & EPA-EPA OTAQ Relationship
- Technologies, Status, & Activities
 - Devices
 - Fuels
 - SCR





Why?

- *NOx, VOC, and PM are serious national problems*
- Increasing recognition of relative importance of diesel engines
- Innovative technologies are needed and are being proposed and developed
- SIP credits available through the voluntary diesel retrofit program (VDRP)





ETV for Mobile Sources Interest Level High

- Technical Panel meetings have been well-attended and attracted good participation
- Attracting trade press attention and attendence
- Numerous meetings and conferences
 - CARB Diesel Retrofit Meetings and International Panel
 - DOE Conferences (DEER 2000, 2001)
 - Presenting papers on verification at Fleet Managers Association in April and Law Enforcement Fleet Association Meeting in August.
 - Planning paper for DEER 2002
- *Numerous inquiries and applicants*





Scope

- Emissions control performance verification for air pollution control technologies for mobile sources
 - NOx, PM, HC, & CO are primary
 - *Also CO*₂, *fuel*, *and other operating parameters*
- Focus on retrofit controls for diesel engines
 - Highway and Non-road
 - Test based on Federal Test Procedures (FTPs) for engine certification
 - VDRP provides incentive to participate





ETV for Mobile Sources

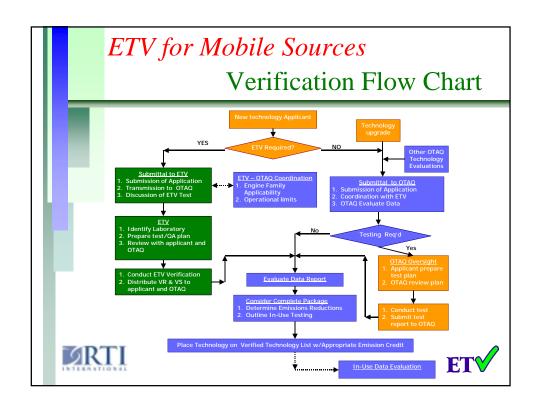
ETV

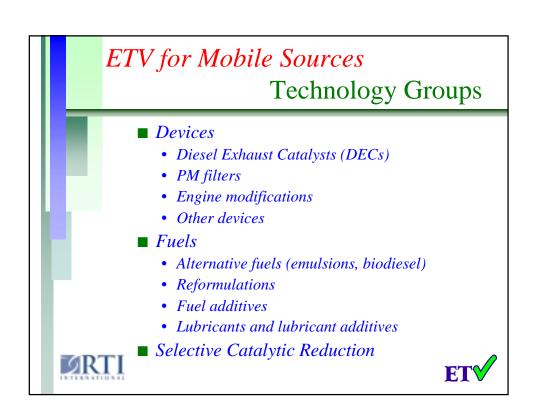
VDRP (EPA)

- Manages tests not conducted by engine manufacturers
- Prepares test/QA plan
- Audits ETV test labs
- Conducts ETV tests
- Issues ETV verification reports and statements
- Accepts emissions reductions data from ETV
- Evaluates total application package
- Sets VDRP credits for test engine(s)
- Extends applicability to other engines (and adds requirements for additional data)









ETV for Mobile Sources Diesel Exhaust Catalysts

- Catalyst oxidizes PM and unburned hydrocarbons
- Description:
 - Oxidation catalyst installed in the exhaust of a conventional or modified diesel
 - 20-30% PM reductions, 50-80% HC reductions
 - Numerous formulations involving platinum, paladium, and rhodium, various processing steps, and supports
- Relatively large base of mobile source experience
- Has been combined with other technologies such as EGR, fuel-borne catalysts, and low-sulfur fuels





ETV for Mobile Sources Diesel Particulate Filters

- Mostly wall-flow filters with catalysts coated on the filter or fuel-borne. In-situ soot combustion, either continuously (more-or-less) or periodic
- >70% PM, >90% HC, 60% CO reductions demonstrated on mobile sources
- Occasional cleaning required for noncombustibles
- Has been used in combination with other technologies such as EGR, low sulfur fuels, NOx catalysts



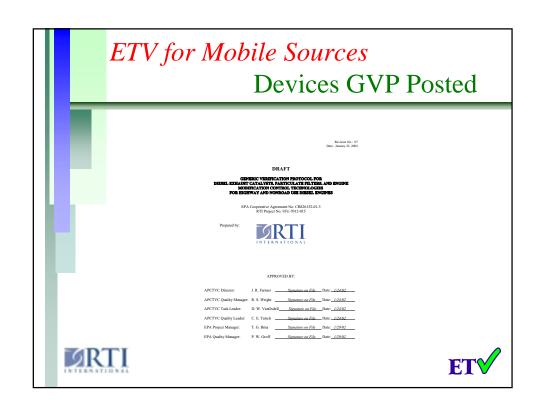


ETV for Mobile Sources Engine Modifications

- Miscellaneous other devices
 - Wide range of low cost devices
 - Inline fuel catalysts
 - Magnetic devices
 - Crankcase ventilation
 - Exhaust gas recirculation
 - Throttle controls







ETV for Mobile Sources Overview of Devices Protocol

- Based on engine dynamometer FTPs
 - Minimum of 1 full FTP (cold- and hot-start test) and 2 additional hot starts on baseline engine and same engine with control device installed
 - Additional tests may be required
- Results reported as mean and 95% confidence interval of emission reduction for each pollutant
 - Statistics computed from multiple hot starts
 - If confidence interval includes zero reduction, then results published but no verification statement issued
- Test lab is Southwest Research Institute





ETV for Mobile Sources Devices Activities

- Devices ETV Technical Panel
 - First TP meeting was Nov. 8, 2000
 - Total of 8 TP meetings, mostly in Washington, DC
 - TP attendance and participation were good
- Draft Generic Verification Protocol published Jan. 2002 (Rev. 7)
- Developing test/QA plan template





Status of Devices ETV

- *Applications*
 - Two diesel exhaust catalyst technologies (Donaldson and CleanAIR Systems)
 - Numerous small companies with various amounts and quality of data to back up performance claims
 - Devices: Clear Imaging Alterntives, Motormaster, Fuel Preporator, ENECON, Fuel Panther
 - Software throttle control: Mirenco
 - Cost is an issue for small companies
- Still formalizing coordination with EPA-OTAQ
- Expecting to begin ETV testing in mid-April, 2002





ETV for Mobile Sources Fuels Technolgies

- fuel additives
- **■** fuel-borne catalysts
- Diesel fuel reformulations,
- *Emulsions and biodiesel*,
- Lubricants and lubricant additives
- Scope includes both diesel and gasoline fuels





ETV for Mobile Sources Fuels ETV Overview

- Taking same general approach as for devices
- Determine effect on emissions
- Additives require prior EPA approval
- May be combined with other technologies and verified as a system





ETV for Mobile Sources Fuels ETV Issues

- Engine manufacturers are cautious because of potential impacts through-out engine and fuel infrastructure
- Two general classes of technologies
 - Emissions effects that begin immediately
 - Emissions effects that begin after extended operating period
- Including gasoline introduces additional FTP tests and additional engines
- *Harmonization with California*





SCR Technology

- *Presently SCR is the only way to get high NOx reductions.*
- But little experience with SCR on mobile sources
- System
 - Urea or ammonia injection into exhaust with SCR catalyst downstream. Generally requires low sulfur fuel
 - Parts (urea/ammonia tank, pump, control system, and catalyst(s) may be put together by a system integrator
 - Urea/ammonia injection controlled via look-up table developed for a specific engine and catalyst. The look-up table is not portable. Can be retrofit, but not a simple system
- *Has been used in with DECs and/or PM filters*





ETV for Mobile Sources SCR ETV Overview

- We are proposing the same basic test protocol as used for devices GVP
- Additional requirement for measurement of ammonia (or other reductant) slip
- Little operating experience and uncertainty is high regarding commercial operation
- Combination systems will be verified as systems





SCR Issues

- For ETV and EPA:Harmonization w/ California
- For ETV
 - Defining a commercial-ready system and ensuring that it doesn't change excessively
 - Handling system sizing so performance is not overstated
- For EPA-OTAQ
 - Durability
 - Safety
 - Infrastructure





ETV for Mobile Sources

Fuels and SCR activities & schedule

- Fuels GVP
 - First TP meeting was Feb. 27, 2002.
 - About 40 people present. Good progress.
 - Target to complete first draft by early April
 - Publish the protocol by the end of June, 2002.
- SCR GVP
 - First TP meeting was Feb. 28, 2002.
 - About 40 people present. Good progress.
 - Target to complete first draft by early April
 - Publish the protocol by the end of June, 2002.



